

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1802.

[No. 34.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in hhd. and bls.

Sugar in do.

Coffee in bags,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Raisins in do.

Starch in do.

Tobacco in kegs, &c. ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,

Halfhicks, Plains,

Plaids, Coatings,

Duffils, Flannels,

Irish and Sheet Linens,

German Oznaburgs,

Calicoes, Durants,

Shawls, Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Silk Gloves,

Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,

Jan. 22. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hhd. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.

Holland Gin in bls.

Tenesiffe Wine in casks,

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hhd. and bls.

Molasses in hhd.

Rice in tierces and bls.

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,

randomly assorted!

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

Cotton in bales--on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,

Flannels and Planes,

Carpets and Carpeting.

Irish and German Linens,

Worsted and cotton Stockings,

Calicoes and Ginghams,

A variety of Mullin and Mullin Hand

kerchiefs and Shawls,

Table Cloths, Hats,

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, and

A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Jan. 20. Vendue-Master.

For Philadelphia,

The Sloop

HARMONY,

JOHN ELLWOOD, Master,
Now lying at John and

Thomas Vowell's wharf—will sail on
Sunday the 24th inst. wind and weather
permitting. For Freight apply to the
Master on board, or to

J. & T. VOWELL.

January 22. d 3½

For Charter.

THE SCHOONER

LUCY,

Captain Snow, 90 Tons
burthen, to Europe, or any
port in the West-Indies—apply to the
Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to
the subscribers.

JANNEY & PATON.

January 22. d

FOR CHARTER,

The Schooner

RACHEL,

Burthen about 86 tons.—
Apply to Capt. Russell Ste-

WES, or to

KORN & WISEMILLER.

January 7.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT
Cottom & Stewart's Book Store,
ST. LEON:
A Tale of the Sixteenth Century.
By William Godwin.
Two vols.—Price Two Dollars.
Also, for Sale,
THE
PHILADELPHIA CARPENTERS'
BOOK OF PRICES.
Price 75 cents, stitched.
Fraternal Discord; the Writing Desk;
Abbe de l'Epee, or the Orphan, and False
chaine, by Kotzebue.
Jan. 9.

For Sale,
Antigua Rum by the hhd.
Raisins by the box,
Sugar by the barrel,
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,
With a variety of other
FRUITS and GROCERIES.
ABEL WILLIS.
The HOPE will sail for Norfolk
on Thursday next.
Jan. 11.

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
THE subscribers' store was last night
broke open and the following Cash and
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dici-
ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and
blue bandannas; yellow flaggs and
cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India
book muslins; women's blue and white
worsted and cotton stockings; mens'
fancy cotton flockings; a few pieces
of Marseilles vest patterns and silk nan-
keen, together with a variety of other
articles not particularly recollect.

The above reward will be paid to any
person for discovering the Cash and Goods
and convicting the thief or thieves; or
Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in
proportion for any part of the Goods re-
covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will
interest themselves in discovering and
bringing to condign punishment the per-
petrators of this daring attack upon the
property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.
January 2.

Such Printers as are disposed to de-
tect villainy are requested to insert the a-
bove.

Robert T. Hooe and CO.

HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
100 casks Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality,

500 bushels of Salt,

1 bale of Morocco Skins,

A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,

Figs in Frails,

Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,

10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blan-
kets,

German Linens,

Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hhd.

and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30.

SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' coarse Shoes,

Just received a quantity, for sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

Dec. 19.

By virtue of a Decree of Trust from Robert
Hamilton and Eliza, his Wife, to the
Subscribers, for securing the payment of
a sum of money to the President, Directors
and Company of the Bank of Alexan-
dria, on the 30th instant will be exposed
to Sale, for ready money, on the premises,

A Lot or Parcel of Ground,
lying upon the East side of St. Asaph
Street, and south side of Wolfe Street, in
the Town of Alexandria; beginning at
the intersection of the said Streets, and
running eastwardly with Wolfe Street to
Pitt Street; thence southwardly with
Pitt Street 6 feet 6 inches; thence west-
wardly parallel with Wolfe Street 80
feet; thence southwardly parallel with
Pitt Street 80 feet; thence westwardly
parallel with Wolfe Street to St. Asaph
Street; thence northwardly with St.
Asaph Street to the beginning. Upon
this piece of ground there are a large,
commodious frame dwelling-house, well
calculated for the accommodation of a
gentle family, a kitchen, stable and car-
riage-house, a well of water in the yard,
with a pump. The situation is elegant.
It was formerly occupied by Mr. Robert
Hamilton, lately by Mr. Stier, and at
present by Mr. James Hamilton. The
lot being large, a sufficient proportion
of it will be attached to the improve-
ments, and the residue laid off into conve-
nient building lots; a plan of which will
be exhibited on the day of sale.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,
lying upon the south side of Prince Street,
and to the eastward of Water Street, in
the said Town; beginning upon Prince
Street 22 feet to the eastward of Water
Street, and running eastwardly with Prince
Street 23 feet; thence southwardly parallel
with Prince Street 44 feet 4 inches;
thence westwardly parallel to Water Street 44
feet 4 inches; thence westwardly parallel to
Prince Street 23 feet; thence northwardly
to the beginning. Upon this piece of ground
there are a convenient two-story
frame dwelling-house, with a kitchen and
other conveniences; now in the occu-
pation of Mr. Smith.

ALSO,

One other Piece of Ground,
adjoining the last; beginning upon Prince
Street 45 feet to the eastward of Water
Street, and running thence eastwardly
with Prince Street 40 feet; thence south-
wardly parallel to Water Street 44 feet
4 inches; thence westwardly parallel
of Prince Street 40 feet; thence north-
wardly to the beginning. Upon this piece
of ground is a large frame warehouse, two
stories high, now in the occupation of
Messrs. Smith and Bartleman. It for-
merly comprised two distinct warehouses,
and may easily be put into the same
situation again.

JAMES KEITH,

JOHN C. HERBERT.

January 1. d 23

L A W.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,

The Clerical Candidates.

A POEM.

The above work is printed on fine wove
paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price
25 cents.

Dec. 3.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cottom & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book Store,

Price 37½ Cents.

Certain Acts of the Common-
wealth of Virginia for regulating the Mi-
litia, and of the Congress of the United
States, more effectually to provide for the

national defence by establishing an uniform

militia throughout the United States, with

the Rules and Articles of war.

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pictures of Russia Daily,

30 Ravens,

6 Chests of Souchoag Tea, bring

Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,

West-India do. in hhd. and barrels,

Coffee in bags and barrels,

Holland Gin in barrels,

Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,

Castile Soap in boxes,

Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.

Also,

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain

Snow, consisting of

43 Tons Plaster of Paris,

60 Casks of Lime,

10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,

115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,

40 Boxes of dpt. Canaries.

January 22. d

Wanted to Purchase

Marine Shares of Alexandria, Ap-

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SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1801.
DEBATE

On Mr. Brackenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session for a new organization of the JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

[Mr. Mason's Speech concluded.]

Mr. Mason continued: if on this review we find the number of suits decreasing instead of increasing; if the courts then established were found competent to the prompt and faithful discharge of all the duties devolved upon them, the law was unnecessary; and if unnecessary, the additional expense incurred by it was unnecessary; and all unnecessary expense should be saved. It is true that 50,000 dollars divided among the people of the United States, amounted to but one cent a man; but the principle was still the same. It has been very fashionable of late to justify every unnecessary expense by stating each item by itself and dividing it among the whole people. In this way every expense is held forth as of little consequence! Gentlemen say in this case, it is only one cent a man? In the case of the Mausoleum, 200,000 dollars came to only 4 cents a man! In the direct tax, it is only 40 cents! They talk of our army it only comes to a few cents for each person, who may sell as many cabbages to the soldiers themselves as to pay it! So in a navy. In this way are the most extravagant expences twisted down to a mere fraction. But this kind of federal arithmetic I can never accede to. It may suit an expensive government; but it is an imposition upon the people.

It has been urged with some force by the gentlemen from New-York and Connecticut that the small number of suits is an evidence of the efficacy and ability of our courts of justice. I am willing to admit the force of this remark; but I must apply it very differently from those gentlemen. I must apply it to the state of the dockets when this law passed; and from their being very few at the time, I must infer that the system existing then was an excellent one, as it wielded the power of the laws so effectually, that there was but little necessity for enforcing the law against delinquents.

From the remarks made by the gentleman from Connecticut it might be inferred that we were about to destroy all our courts, and that we were in future to have no courts. Is this the case? Are we contending for breaking down the whole judiciary establishment? On the contrary we barely say the courts you had before the passage of this law, were sufficient; return, therefore to them. This law which we wish repealed, imparts no new authorities to your judges; it clothes them with no additional terrors; it adds not to their axes, or increases not the number of their rods. It only enlarges their number, which was before large enough.

The gentleman from New-York has amused himself with a great deal of handsome rhetoric. But I apprehend without bearing much upon the question. There is one idea, however, which he has seized with extacy, the idea of a great state-kneeling at the altar of a federal power; and he deplores that this spectacle, the most sublime that his imagination can conceive, is vanquished forever. But if he will consult those stores of history with which he so often amuses and instructs his audience, he will find still more splendid humiliations. He will find the proud monarchs of the earth, surrounded with all the decorations of royalty, dragged at the chariot wheel of the conqueror. In more modern times he will behold a king of England and of France, one holding the stirrup, and the other the bridle, while the Pope mounted his steed.—If not contented with the contemplation of these illustrious degradations, he may resort to sacred writ, to which he so often appeals, and in the very book of judges he will behold a taunting king of Jerusalem, surrounded by three score and ten dependant kings, picking up the crumis from under his table; and what made the humiliation more charming, all these kings had their thumbs and great toes cut off.

But if the gentleman from New-York wishes to be gratified with a more modern idea of sovereign degradation, would refer him to the memorable trial of an *itinerant, a servant of the people*, to humiliate a whole state, a great state too,

in dust and ashes. A state upon her knees before six venerable judges, decorated in party-coloured robes, as ours formerly were, or arrayed in more solemn black, such as that they have lately assumed; though a state, that it might have some chance for justice, exhibits a spectacle of humble and degraded sovereignty far short of the dreadful denunciation to which I allude! If the gentleman feels, as I know many do, rapture at the idea of a state being humiliated and tumbled into the dust, I envy him not his feelings! As such a thought I acknowledge I feel humbled. At the degradation were confined to kings and tyrants, to usurpers who had destroyed the liberties of nations, I should not feel much commiseration; but when applied to governments, instituted by the people for the protection of their liberties, and administered only to promote their happiness, I feel indignant at the idea of degraded sovereignty. I shall feel the same interest for any state, large or small, whether it were the little state of Delaware herself, or the still more insignificant republic of St. Marino.

After a few additional remarks, and asking the indulgence of the house for the want of method imposed upon him from the necessity of replying to the arguments of gentlemen as they had stated them, gen. Mason sat down.

Mr. Stone, of North-Carolina. The importance of the present question might I presume justify any member in delivering his sentiments without apology. But from the able manner in which the subject has already been discussed I should have been induced to adhere to my usual course since I have been a member of this body, and leaving its elucidation to others of greater experience and more talents, have been contented with a silent vote. As however, the state whose servant I am, and whose faithful servant I wish at all times to be found, has instructed her members on this subject, I will endeavour in the plain way of which alone I am capable to assign the reasons for my vote. And in doing this, I rather wish than hope that I may state any thing worthy the consideration of this enlightened assembly.

The argument upon this question has naturally divided into two parts, the one of expediency—the other of constitutionality. If the repeal of this law shall be deemed expedient, the Senate will doubtless consider it their duty to repeal it if no constitutional objection opposes it; but if it shall be deemed unconstitutional to repeal it, then no considerations of expediency can stand in the way of that solemn instrument, we are all sworn to support.

Before entering into an examination of the expediency of the repeal, it may be proper to remark that gentlemen who have spoken against the repeal, whose talents and eloquence I highly admire, have not correctly stated the question.—The true question is, not whether we shall deprive the people of the United States of all their courts of justice; but whether we shall restore to them their former courts.—Shall we, or shall we not, continue an experiment made, or attempted to be made, I will not say improperly, because my respect for this body and for my country forbids the imputation; but I will say that the length of time we remained without this system, and the repeated ineffectual attempts made to establish it, present strong reasons for inferring that there are not those great apparent reasons in favor of it that have been stated.

A system, somewhat similar to the present, had been rejected by the legislature because they preferred the former system. Another evidence to the same purport is, that during the session when the subject was again revived, and the present plan adopted, an amendment was offered, to amend extending and enlarging the former establishment.

[Here Mr. Stone read the amendment proposed, which augmented the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and altered their circuits.]

This amendment was rejected, and in the vote entered on the journal of that day, it appears that the difference of votes against the amendment was formed of those gentlemen, who were nominated to appointments made vacant by the removal under the new law. I do not take this circumstance as an evidence that these gentlemen were influenced by improper motives; but to shew that the manner in which the new system was formed

was not calculated to establish in the public mind a decided preference of it over the old system.

Having made these remarks on the great deliberation said to have been manifested in the adoption of this plan, I hope I may be permitted to express my perfect coincidence with the gentleman from Connecticut, that courts are necessary for the administration of justice, and that without them our laws would be a dead letter.

But it appears to me essential to the due administration of justice, that those who preside in our courts should be well acquainted with the laws which are to guide their decisions. And I apprehend that no way is so much calculated to impart this knowledge as a practical acquaintance with them, by attending courts in the several states, and hearing gentlemen, who are particularly acquainted with them, explain and discuss them. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary in my mind, that the judges of the Supreme Court, whose power controls all the other tribunals, and on whose decisions rest the property, the reputation, the liberty, and the lives of our citizens, should, by riding the circuits, render themselves practically acquainted with their duties. It is well known that the knowledge of the laws of a state is not to be suddenly acquired, and it is reasonable to conclude that that knowledge is most correctly possessed by men whose whole life has been devoted to the acquisition. It is also perfectly well known that the knowledge of the modes and principles of practice in the different states, or any state, is most effectually to be acquired in courts, where gentlemen of skill and experience apply those principles to use upon existing points.

This defect then, of the present plan is in my opinion so radical, that of itself it would decide with me the question of expediency.

With regard to the expence of this new system, I will say that it weighs as much as it is worth. The single consideration of an expenditure of 30,000 dollars may not be deemed of much importance, when weighed with the benefits derived from an administration of justice over this extensive country. If this great object can be better effected with the additional expence, then it is proper to consider whether the amelioration is worth the price; but if it is not better effected, it surely cannot be the wish of any gentleman to incur a useless expence. If, when this law passed, the business, to the transaction of which the old courts were fully competent, was lessening, then surely there was no occasion for additional tribunals.

The more important consideration involves the constitutional question: Can we, according to that sacred instrument, repeal this law, and destroy the offices created by it? If we cannot, I hope the Senate will reject the proposition on your table. But if we can, as on examination I think we may, I trust the resolution will be adopted.

The gentleman from Kentucky, who introduced this subject, has so fully and forcibly stated that part of the argument which establishes, that the office of judge being declared by the constitution to be during good behaviour, must evidently apply to existing offices, and not to contest the power of the legislature in doing away offices, that I shall not touch it.

I have taken a view of the constitution, which though new in this argument, appears to me to be correct and conclusive. The 4th section of the 2d article of the constitution declares that "the President, the Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

This section being added to the article establishing the executive power, evidently operates as a restriction and curb to that power—to prevent the President, Vice-President, or any officer in the appointment of the President from remaining in office, when, in the opinion of the legislature, the public good requires them to be displaced. The practical construction put upon this article in connection with other parts of the constitution, is, that all officers in the appointment of the President may be removed at his will;—but that those officers, together with himself and Vice-President, shall be removed upon impeachment and conviction by the legislature. No part of the constitution

expressly gives the power of removal to the President; but a construction has been adopted and practised upon from necessity, giving him that power in all cases in which he is not expressly restrained from the exercise of it. The judges afford an instance in which he is expressly restrained from removal. It is declared by the 1st section of the 3d article of the constitution, that the judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour.

They doubtless shall (as a against the President's power to retain them in office) in common with other officers of his appointment, be removed from office by impeachment and conviction; but it does not follow that they may not be removed by other means. They shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and they shall be removed from office upon impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors. If the words *impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors*, be understood according to any construction of them hitherto received, and established, it will be found that although a judge guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, is always guilty of misbehaviour in office, yet that of the various species of misbehaviour in office which may render it exceedingly improper that a judge should continue in office, many of them are neither treason nor bribery, nor can they properly be dignified by the appellation of high crimes and misdemeanors. And for the impeachment of which no precedent can be found, nor would the words of the constitution justify such impeachment. To what source then shall we resort for a knowledge of what constitutes this thing called misbehaviour in office? The constitution surely did not intend that a circumstance so important as the tenure by which the judges hold their offices, should be incapable of being ascertained. Their misbehaviour certainly is not an impeachable offence; still it is the ground upon which the judges are to be removed from office. The process of impeachment, therefore, cannot be the only one by which the judges may be removed from office, under and according to the constitution. I take it, therefore, to be a thing undeniable that there resides somewhere in the government a power to declare what shall amount to misbehaviour in office by the judges, and to remove them from office for the same without impeachment. The constitution does not prohibit their removal by the legislature, who have the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States. But, says the gentleman from New-York, the judges are officers constituted by the constitution to save the people from their greatest enemies, themselves, and therefore they should be entirely independent of and beyond the control of the legislature. If such was the design of those wise men who framed and adopted the constitution, can it be presumed they would have provided so ineffectual a barrier as these judges can readily be shewn to be? It is allowed on all hands, the legislature may modify the courts—they may add judges, they may fix the times at which the courts shall sit, &c. Suppose the legislature to have interests distinct from the people—and the judges to stand in the way of executing any favorite measure. Can any thing be more easy than for the legislature to declare that the courts instead of being held semi-annually, or oftener, shall be held only once in six, eight ten or twenty years; or in order to be free themselves from the opposition of the present Supreme Court to declare, that court shall hereafter be held by thirteen judges. An understanding between the President and the senate would make it practicable to fill the new offices with men of different views and opinions from those now in office—And what, in either case, would become of this boasted protection of the people against themselves? I cannot conceive the constitution intended to bele a barrier—a barrier so easily evaded.

What danger is there to the people from the legislature which the courts can control? The means of oppression nearest at hand to the legislature, and which afford the strongest temptation to their use, are, the raising extravagant and unnecessary sums of money, and the embodying large and useless armies.

Can the courts oppose effectual checks

to these powers of the constitution for any extent with the legislature.

The objects derstand of right holiness the circ power in protecting that I. the sible with the pture may date because the people's hands th and directing a sident, Senate a tive.

It is not al file, which the York has fo I appreh but at is office, of stable, asidence, to say beed that the restor gilature, the constitution re them off, but reforing to The legislature taxes, may diff arms, may be bound by the preface treaty low the co if the co tend for b any amou mation, substanc verment move them utution itself.

I beseech the paule before capabie of profo ineffectual to The question seem from they understand shall abolish ing the officers have made them shall legillatur and justic If I po with the I might be five at add rate. Sure I sterk in and on, at that g him as the foundation of be supported o grounds. M of seeing ho of the consti be avoided. power of the well as to the public lished.

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to these powers? I presume not. The constitution permits their exercise to any extent within the discretion of the legislature.

The objects of courts of law, as I understand them, are, to settle questions of right between suitors—to enforce obedience to the laws—and to protect the citizens against the oppressive use of power in the executive officers.—Not to protect them against the legislature; for that I think I have shewn to be impossible with the powers which the legislature may lawfully use and exercise; and because the people have retained in their own hands the power of controlling and directing the legislature, by their immediate and mediate elections of President, Senate and House of Representatives.

It is not alone the sixteen rank and file, which the gentleman from New-York has so ludicrously depicted, that I apprehend immediate danger from, but it is the principle which converts the office of judge into an hospital of incubables, and declares that an expiring faction, after having lost the public confidence, may add to those sixteen until they become 1,600, or 16,000; and that the restored good sense of the legislature, the whole government and constitution retains no means of casting them off, but by destroying itself and resorting to revolutionary principles.—The legislature may repeal unnecessary taxes, may disband fleets and expensive armies, may declare they will no longer be bound by the stipulations of an oppressive treaty; and if war should follow the constitution is still safe. But if the construction which gentlemen contend for be correct, a band of drones to any amount in number under the denomination of judges, may prey upon the substance of the people, and the government retains not the power to remove them but by destroying the constitution itself.

I beseech this enlightened assembly to pause before they adopt a construction capable of producing so great mischief, and so ineffectual to the ends proposed.

The question is not now, as it would seem from the arguments of gentlemen, they understand it to be; whether we shall abolish offices without compensating the officers for the sacrifices they may have made. If a proposal to compensate them shall be brought forward, the legislature will surely do what honor and justice shall require.

If I possessed equal powers of speech with the gentleman from Connecticut, I might be tempted to make an impression on the feelings of the Senate. Sure I am, I feel as deep an interest in and solicitude for the constitution, as that gentleman. I view it with him as the bond of our union and the foundation of our safety. But it must be supported on reasonable and practical grounds. My understanding is incapable of seeing how the absurdities and evils of the construction contended for, can be avoided. I hope therefore that the power of the legislature to put down as well as to build up, courts of justice as the public good may require, will be established.

Not having accustomed myself to deliver my sentiments in this or the other branch of the legislature, I may not have comprised them in so short a compass, nor in such orderly shape, as would be proper in submitting them to this enlightened assembly. If however, I have succeeded in stating intelligibly the grounds of my conviction, I am satisfied. If my remarks have contributed to elucidate the subject to others, I shall rejoice; but if failing in this, they also are mixed with error, I trust gentlemen will set them right.

BOSTON, January 12.

List of American vessels obtained of the officer of the fort of Anger Point, which had been boarded from thence, between the 26th June, and 1st Sept. 1801, viz. Susan, Holston, from Providence, for Manilla; Joseph Lee, from Boston, for Batavia, she sailed from Batavia, for Miskat, about the 20th August; Thomas Rustel, Barry, from Boston, for Canton; Lydia, Barnard, from ditto for Manilla and Canton; and Eliza, for Manilla; and several southern vessels.

The brig Alert, capt. Fisher, from Guadalupe, for Boston, has arrived at the Vineyard, in 26 days. Sailed in co. ship Argus, from Bourdeaux, for Martinique; brig Viper, for Baltimore; schr. Friend-

ship, Linkin, for Newburyport; and schr. Pearson, for Charleston. Dec. 11, to leeward of Guadalupe, spoke ship Dolphin, Bennet, from N. Bedford, 23 days out, on a whaling voyage. 31st lat. 30, long. 75, spoke sloop Jenny, from Savannah, to St. Croix. January 1, lat. 31, long. 74, spoke the Three Sisters, Cargill, from Antigua; had been 21 days on the coast, and was short of provisions. Capt. C. had the day before spoke the brig Joanna, of Newburyport, from Hayanna, bound to Wilmington, who had been 20 days on the coast.

NEW-YORK, January 19.

Arrived, ships Marion, Sejon, Calcutta; Cheeseman, Gutrie, Amsterdam; Eliza, Webster, Turk's Island; schr's Harriot, Elms, Edenton; Olive Branch, Young, Charleston; Charlotte, Marston, Aux-Cayes; Rambler, Tylee, Curacao; Lively, Chase, Laguira.

Cleared, ships Hazen, Allen, Cadiz; Experiment, —, Jamaica. The Marion left Calcutta ship Kingston Morris, to sail in 10 days for this port; Mary, Buckmore, of Salem; ship Elizabeth, Brown; ship Good Hope, Collins. Left at the Cape of Good Hope, ship Elizabeth, —, of this port, to sail in a few days; ship Iris, bound to Calcutta; ship Dispatch, Ayricough, of this port, had sailed from Calcutta for Bencoolen, for her home cargo. Spoke in the river ship Delaware, bound up. Spoke January 5, a Danish ship from St. Croix, to Wilmington, out 3 days.

Ship Eliza left at Turk's Island the 25th, for Norfolk, to sail in a few days. Spoke nothing.

The Rambler left at Curacao, captain Bone in a new ship, name unknown, and ship Reserve, Moncrieff. Brig Edward, Edwards, was lying in Porto Cavello. January 6, lat. 20, 93, spoke schr's Two Sisters, from Charleston, bound to Port Prince, out 12 days. It the bite of Leogage fell in with 8 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of a sloop of war.—Spoke also brig Nancy, Stewart, of Newburyport, last from St. Croix bound to Jacmel, for a market. Capt. Tylee informs that markets are very dull in Curacao, he left 200 bbls. flour of his own cargo unsold. Corn is very low.

Sch. Lively, from Laguira, ran ashore on Saturday, on Sable Bar, cargo taken out by a schr. Left there brig Poli of New-York; ship —, Smith, of Philadelphia; brig Assistance, Mann, of do; brig Commerce of Charleston; and a number of others, names not recollect.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.

The schooner Cornelia, captain Geer, from this port to New-York, arrived at Newport, Rhode-Island on the 11th inst. all well.

Arrived, schr. Amphitrite, capt. Geer, from New-York.

Also schr. Ann, capt. Salisbury from Laguira.

Vessels left at Laguira Dec. 27.

Ship Margaret, Captain Hartman, of and for Baltimore; Diana, M'Call, Philadelphia; Scflower, —, Charleston; brig Commerce, Consal do, Commer, —, do; — Man, Philadelphia; Caroline, Mountain, do. Schr. Eliza, Bonnan, Baltimore; Experiment, —, Charleston.

And several others names not recollect.

The brig Prude, captain Phillips, of this port, sailed on the 26th December, bound home. To the leeward of the Mona Passage, saw a ship, brig and a schooner beating up with a strong wind, from the Northward. January 15, in lat. 32, 12, long. 73 spoke the brig Merchant, of Plymouth, from Ossack (N. Carolina) bound to Tobago, eight days out. The Hamburg ship Charlotte, C. J. Stem, was at Laguira on the 25th of December, bound to Hamburg. The brig Potomak, Tupper, from hence to Havana, arrived late on the 26th ult.

The port of La Guira was expected to be shut every day against foreign vessels. When captain S. failed flour was from 12 to 15 dollars per barrel, rising very fast.

NORFOLK, Jan. 16.

Arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday last, the ship Industry, capt. Vickery, 66 days from Dunkirk, and 45 days from Torbay, bound to City Point. Left at Dunkirk the ship George Williams, capt. Dring, of and bound to Providence, R. I.—also the brig Almira, capt. Hussey, of and to New-Bedford, both to sail the first wind. On the 2d January, in long. 71, 00, spoke the brig Enterprise, capt.

Cameron, from Glasgow bound to New-Providence, out 44 days, all well.

Capt. Vickery informs that the ship Catherine, capt. Moor, belonging to Peterburgh Virginia, was blown ashore on the 1st November about a mile and a quarter to the eastward of Dunkirk harbour. Fifty hogsheads of Tobacco had been discharged before she went ashore—the rest of her cargo was chiefly damaged, but all saved. It was supposed she could not be got off.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, (for orders) the brig Eucharis, captain Taylor, 64 days from Havre-de-Grace. Spoke the 10th January, in lat. 36, 20, long. 74, the ship Good Hope, Captain Collins, 143 days from Calcutta, bound to Salem—all well.

Arrived the British sloop Nevis, capt. Swaine, 38 days from Nevis, bound to Edenton—in distress having met with a gale on Saturday last 48 miles to the Southward of Cape Henry, in which he lost his sails, rigging and spars.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

By the arrival of the ship Industry, capt. Vickery, in Hampton Roads on the 16th inst. from Dunkirk and Torbay, London papers as late as the 10th of Nov. have been received, they contain nothing of importance.

The governor of Laguira has issued his proclamation, directing all American vessels to be ready to sail on the 19th Dec.

N. Y. paper.

Captain Taylor, in the Eucharis, from Havre-de-Grace, informs, that the first division of the fleet destined for the Cape, sailed from Brest on the 2d of November; the second division was to sail from Havre-de-Grace on the 20th November—they amounted to forty sail, including ships of war and transports—the whole number of troops to be sent to St. Domingo was said to be 40,000 men.

Norfolk pap.

COMMUNICATION.

A singular phraseology occurs in the ratification of the French convention, as published by our government, which seems to require explanation. When Mr. Adams the late President of the United States laid this form of a treaty before the Senate, they advised its ratification, with a retrenchment of the 2d article and a limitation of its existence to eight years. In this situation the instrument was transmitted to France and there submitted to the consideration of the Chief Consul of the Republic, who agreed to the modifications of our Executive, on condition that the respective pretensions or claims alluded to in the said 2d article should be expressly relinquished by the parties, and in this state it was returned to the President, who again submitted the same to the Senate of the United States, who thereupon instead of considering the whole inchoate, as it certainly was, resolved, that they "consider the said as fully ratified," which is tantamount to saying that the retrenchment of the 2d article and an express relinquishment of the claims and pensions mentioned therein, amount to the same thing, which is most certainly incorrect. It would therefore be gratifying to the public to see this apparent inconsistency accounted for.

Gaz. U. S.)

FRENCH POLITICS.

It is a remarkable fact that, while the French have been busy in planting around them a cordon of democratic republics, they have established in their own country a rigid military despotism. Which form of government will conduce most to public happiness, I leave the parties concerned to dispute and settle among themselves; but there can be but one opinion among all well-informed men, which is the best calculated for external defence, or annoyance, or what has been the design of the French in adopting measures apparently so contradictory. United under one absolute head of any kind, whether a king or a consul, they will be a match for all Europe, cantoned into small democratic republics; and the more the powers of Government are divided among the latter, the more will they be exposed to intrigue, to civil strife, weakness and subjugation.

ibid.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 21.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the bill for amending the act for laying and collecting a direct tax.

The first section repeals the 13th section of the act of 1798, which prescribes that lands on which taxes remain unpaid for one year, shall be sold, subject to the right of redemption within two years after sale.

Mr. Randolph stated that the provisions proposed to be repealed were unsuited to execution, inasmuch as the expenses of advertising required, exceeded in many cases, by four or five times, the amount of the tax, and which exceeded the per cent. allowed; and inasmuch as no person would buy the land offered for sale, when he might be deprived of it, by a redemption within two years.

Documents were read, which substantiated this statement.

Mr. S. Smith opposed the repeal as going to deprive the owners of land of the right of redemption; which he deemed a valuable provision, without which the owners of land, particularly non-residents, would be deprived of their property, without a knowledge of the tax imposed, or being able, however desirous, to pay it.

Mr. Rutledge also opposed the repeal as imposing hardships upon those who have not paid the tax, which were not imposed upon those who have paid. He further stated that the non-payment in the southern states had arisen, not from indisposition to pay, but from want of collectors to carry the law into execution, the compensation allowed having been inadequate as in many districts to have disabled the government from obtaining officers.

Messrs. Griswold, Milledge, Stanley and Morris delivered their sentiments against the first section, when on motion of Mr. Macon the committee rose, and adjourned to sit again which was granted.

Public Sale.

On the 11th of February next

WILL BE SOLD,

On the Premises,

A neat and convenient Store and Dwelling-House, on Prince-Street, near the corner of Royal-Street. The stand is equal to any in the Town, fronts on Prince-Street 18 feet 4 inches, and is in depth 78 feet, with the benefit of an alley; subject to a rent of Twenty Pounds. Terms, &c. will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. m.

January 23.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his outward concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a Farm adjoining the Great Falls of Potowmack, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.—Also, a Forge, 30 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potowmack Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of said adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to Georgetown, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley County, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keppel's Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eights may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water.—The Garden and Yard paled in.—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax Street and the river Potowmack; and, also, the wharf of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 25 feet

An undivided half of 3 LOT in the west side of Fairfax Street, above Queen Street, on which the house was built last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JON'N POTTER.

William Hartshorne

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or
unbolted.

Corn, or any other grain, ground for
toll at the mill.

At his Store in town,
Hay in bundles, Corn by
the bushel,

Loaf and Lump Sugar by the hoghead
or barrel,

First and second quality James R.
Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,
Two good Scale Beams.

For Sale,
One Share in the Poto-
mac Company,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, for Sale or Rent,
A valuable Brick House
on King street, now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

To Let,
A two story Frame House
on Duke street, with a large garden and
well of good water at the door.

1st mo. 18.

JUST RECEIVED, COARSE WOOLLENS,

Confisting of
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,
striped blankets and kersey doffils---For
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.
Oct. 6.

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the brig Little

Sally, capt. Cozens,
From Rhode-Island, now landing and
confisting of

French Brandy,
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
Country Gin,
West-India Rum, N. England do.

Loaf Sugar,
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
R. I. Cheeze of an excellent quality,
Soal Leather,
Russia and ravens Duck and Sheerings,
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,
The said brig Little Sally, burthen
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and
well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.
Jan. 4.

FOR SALE,
At private Sale,

A small, but neat assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
In good order, of which the following

constitutes a part, viz.
Mahogany Bedsteads, Dining,
Tea and Card Tables, Book-Cafe, Desk
and Bureau, Side-Board, &c. Feather
Beds and Mattresses, Bed-Curtains, Win-
dow-Curtains, Table and Tea China,
Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

Also,
A Negro Girl,
Of about 10 years of age. Enquire of
the Printers.

January 14.

JUST RECEIVED,
A consignment of elegant TABLE and

TEA CHINA,
of different qualities, handsome LIQUOR
CASES, and 8,000 weight of COFFEE,
at private sale, any of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes.

H. and T. MOORE.

Jan. 19.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres
in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of
Great Cape Coden, about 20 miles from the
Warm Springs, and 20 from Winchester. This
land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two
excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres
of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a
few mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-
five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of
Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and
about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these
lands are very good, with considerable quantities
of oak bottom, and plenty of excellent timber.
Robert W. Lee, Esq. the Surveyor of that country
will shew these lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash or
upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in
Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of A-
lexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOD.

Oct. 23.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
Belt white Ticklenburg,
Second qual. do.
Brown do.
Ofsnburgs,
Brown Hempen Rolls,
White do.
Hessian do.
Brown Holland and Dowdas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and
Cadiz SALT.

December 29. cotf

House of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public in general, that he has opened
an INN in the Town of Alexandria,
in the house lately occupied by Captain
Charles M'Knight, where he intends using
his utmost exertions to give general satisfac-
tion to those who may favor him with
their custom, which from his experience
in the business he flatters himself he shall
be able to do on the most reasonable terms.

January 5. 43w 210

ABEL WALLIS

Has for sale, at his store on Prince-Street,
(Just from Norfolk)

Soft-shelled Almonds, Figs,
Oranges, Lemons, Grapes; best Jamaica
Sugar by the barrel or smaller quantity,
Havanna white and brown do. best English
Cheese, elegant Travelling Cases, best
Spanish Segars and Crab Cyder.

Dec. 4. 2aw 3w

TO BE HIRED,

A CARPENTER, who is also a
Cooper, two Sawyers, a Blacksmith,
and one or two Laborers. Apply to

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

Sully, Fairfax County,

Jan. 12. 2aw 3w

This Day is Published,

By R. & J. GRAY.

And for Sale, at their Book-Store, Prince-

Street, & at the Office of the Times,

ST. LEON;

A Tale of the Sixteenth Century,

In 2 vols.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

Price 2 Dollars, handsomely bound and
lettered.

Also for Sale,

By R. & J. GRAY,

JANE TALBOT;

A new Novel.

By the Author of Arthur Myrin,

Wieland, Ormond, &c.

Price one Dollar in Boards.

R U S H 's

Introductory Lectures

To Courses of Lectures upon the Institution

and Practice of Medicine,

Delivered in the University of Pennsyl-

vania.

Price one Dollar in Boards:

And sundry other

New Publications.

January 8. d3t2aw

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

12 hhds. Antigua Rum,

20 qr. casks Port Wine,

8 tierces of Rice,

6 hhds. and 20 lbs. Sugar,

2 hhds. Verdigrase,

200 salted Hides,

Coarse and fine Salt,

6 hhds. Clover Seed,

10 crates Queens Ware,

10 boxes 8 by 10 Bohemia Window.

Glass.

And at their Brick Store,

German Linens of very kind;

Russia sheetings and duck; two trunks

low priced prints; two do. chintzes; one

do. boot legs and boots, and a quantity

of letter paper uncommonly cheap by the

ream or case, &c. &c.

They want to Purchase

A quantity of Black Ey'd Pease, and are

giving Cash for Wheat.

January 4. 2aw.

Printing in all its va-

riety, executed at this office;

with neatness and dispatch.

COTTON & STEWART

Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;

Among which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, hot pref'd
Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical
Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View
of Society, Cheltenfield's Letters, 4 vols. Cullen's
Practic of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's
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Navigation, by Burn, Burns's Poems, Millot's
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Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentle-
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Dorville, Scotch Heire, 3 vols. Miss Battimore,
2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols.
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Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols.
Reuben and Rachel, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols.
Mystic Cottage, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Plaists, Common Prayer
Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce,
London, and National Spelling Books, Primers,
and a large collection of Historical and Children's
Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper
Hangings, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin
Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank
Books, &c. &c.

ARMED ARMS for the year 1802, by the
groce, dozen, or single.

Country Shopkeepers supplied on the low-
est terms.

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,
About three miles from George-Town
and the City of Washington, and ten
from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which
are a dwelling house and sundry other im-
provements, several stone quarries and fish
stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7
acres of Land, upon which are a merchant
mill, with three pair of French burr mill
stones and every necessary, complete, for
manufacturing flour to the best advantage,
and with as little manual labor as possible;
a brewery and distillery, a granary, a
Miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's
shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of
200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres
and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which
there are several stone quarries and fish
stands.

The purchaser of the above pro-
perty, will have an assignment of a lease
for the other undivided third part, of which
there will be 6 years to come from the first
day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is
equal in goodness to any, and superior to
most foundation stone on the river—wells
of any burthen that can go to George-
Town, can go up to the mill and stone
quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline
to purchase, will of course view the pre-
mises; therefore it is not thought necessary
to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,
at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

June 29. 1799

Notice.

Those who have claims against
the estate of Benjamin Srove, deceased,
are desired to furnish them properly au-
thenticated; those who are indebted to
the estate are requested to call on John
Janney and make payment.

WILLIAM PATON,
EDWD. STABLER,
JOHN JANNEY,

Etc'm.

Oxon Hill, Dec. 8.

For Sale,

THAT